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No. 518

In the Supreme Court
OF THE
United States

RUSSELL L. STERLING and
WILLIAM M. FAIRBANKS,
Petitioners,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Respondent.

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

SAMUEL BASSETT
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Seattle, Washington

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Petitioners pray that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, entered in the above-entitled case on June 12, 1964, which affirmed the judgment and sentence of the United States District Court.

CITATIONS TO OPINIONS BELOW

The date of the Opinion and filing and recording of Judgment of the Circuit Court herein to be reviewed was on Friday, June 12, 1964. There is presently no Report published of said opinion and Judgment. The Order denying Appellants' Petition for Rehearing filed on July 13, 1964 was entered, Monday, July 20, 1964. A copy of the Opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit is appended hereto.

JURISDICTION

The judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals (Ninth Circuit) was entered on June 12, 1964. A rehearing was denied on July 20, 1964, by the Circuit Court, and thereafter, a petition to extend time of filing was presented to this court and time was extended by Justice Douglas to the 18th day of September, 1964.

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

The jurisdiction of this court is invoked under 28 U.S.C., Section 1254 (1).

Jurisdiction of the District Court was based on 18 U.S.C., Section 3231. The Circuit Court had jurisdiction of the appeal under 28 U.S.C., Section 1291.

I. Were defendants deprived of their constitutional rights to a fair trial by the prejudicial conduct and statements of the Prosecutor in his final argument.

II. Were the items allegedly stolen a part of a foreign shipment of freight when taken so as to give the court jurisdiction.

III. Since a lower court made a finding that the items, when stolen, were still in foreign commerce, was it not then an obvious error to allow testimony to establish value exceeding

$100.00 by admission of the Washington State Retail Liquor Price List.

IV. Does mere aiding and abetting a crime at its inception constitute such Constructive Possession as to make a person guilty of possession of stolen property when the other party carries it away, is apprehended approximately one third mile away and there is no showing of a plan or conspiracy.

V. Were the crimes charged acutally proven or were the acts of the defendants at best a mere attempt since there was no taking or carrying away of items "from platform, depot and wharf at Pier 20 in Seattle".

STATUTES INVOLVED

Statutory provisions are: 18 U.S.C., Section 659 and 18 U.S.C., Section 2 (a) and Section 2 (b). Fifth Amendment, U.S. Constitution. (Appendix A)

STATEMENT

Statement of facts by the evidence is as follows as adopted from the decision of the Circuit Court (Pages 4-5); "The vessel PACIFIC UNITY arrived in Seattle, Washington, from Glasgow, Scotland, during the early morning hours of October 17, 1962, and moored at Pier 20 in Seattle for the purpose of discharging her cargo consisting in part of 1,460 cases of Scotch whisky. In the afternoon of that day while the whisky was being unloaded from this vessel, two customs port investigators were working on the Seattle waterfront, spending most of their time in the vicinity of Pier 20. Under normal and customary procedure the liquor would be taken immediately from the vessel to one of the bonded lockers in Warehouse No. 5. The liquor did not belong in the vicinity of door No. 4 of said warehouse. The investigators noticed a pickup truck without a required gate pass

parked adjacent to said warehouse and observed that the truck had recently been backed to door No. 4 under suspicious circumstances. Some investigators took up a position of surveillance outside the warehouse a little over a hundred feet from the truck. Positive identification of Sterling and Fairbanks was made by three custom officers. Sterling and Fairbanks were seen in conversation after which Fairbanks got into the cab of the truck and Sterling opened door No. 4. A pallet board of Black & White whisky was in this doorway. Sterling was seen to "look all around in every direction" and then to start handing cases of whisky down to the platform below the door where Fairbanks picked them up and placed them in the truck. A customs investigator approached from inside the warehouse and asked Sterling (referring to the whisky), "What's this doing in your truck?" Sterling did not answer. On seeing this investigator, Fair-

banks quickly jumped into the truck and drove off. He was apprehended by a customs agent at the main gate to Pier 20, approximately one-third of a mile from Warehouse No. 5. Six cases of the Black & White Scotch Whisky were found in the truck. The identifying marks on these cases matched those of the shipment from Glasgow, Scotland, to Seattle, Washington, on board the vessel PACIFIC UNITY."

The defendants were charged jointly by indictment in two counts as follows:

COUNT I

On or about October 17, 1962 at Seattle, Washington, within the Northern Division of the Western District of Washington, Russell L. Sterling and William M. Fairbanks and each of them did knowingly, wilfully and unlawfully steal, take, and carry away from a platform, depot and wharf at Pier 20 in Seattle with the

intent to convert to their own use certain goods and chattels of a value exceeding $100.00, to wit, six cases of Black & White Scotch Whiskey, which were moving as and were a part of a foreign shipment of freight,

All in violation of 18 U.S.C. 659 and 18 U.S.C. 2 (a) and 2 (b).

COUNT II

On or about October 17, 1962, at Seattle, Washington, within the Northern Division of the Western District of Washington, Russell L. Sterling and William M. Fairbanks and each of them did knowingly, wilfully and unlawfully have in their possession certain goods and chattels, to wit, six cases of Black and White Scotch Whiskey of a value exceeding $100.00 which had been stolen from a platform, depot and wharf at Pier 20 in Seattle, and which goods and chattels were moving as and were part of a foreign shipment of freight, with intent to

convert said goods and chattels to their own use and knowing the same to have been stolen.

All in violation of 18 U.S.C. 659 and 18 U.S.C. 2(a) and 2(b).

The jury in the United States District Court found both defendants guilty as charged. Each was adjudged guilty and sentenced. The defendants then appealed.

The Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the judgment and sentenced and denied a petition for rehearing.

Now the defendants, in timely manner, petition this Honorable Court for a Writ of Certiorari.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

I. When three Judges of the Circuit Court comment upon the statements made by the Prosecutor by saying: "We do not look with complete approval upon the statements made by

the prosecutor in this case, nor is it a model of what a prosecutor's conduct should be in this regard." (Decision p. 11) (Read Vol. 4 TR)

And when the Prosecutor, contrary to the previous warning of the court, again comments on the failure of the defendants to testify, and when it so impressed the Trial Judge that along with other comments he stated: "If the defendants want me to instruct the jury to particularly disregard these comments, I may give consideration to it. It might be worse than if I say nothing." (Decision, p. 7)

And when the Trial Judge was, himself, so effected by the statements that he also said: "I overrule the objection on your first statement, but you came awfully close to the border line in commenting on the failure of these defendants to take the witness stand when you went one step beyond . . ." (R. 8 & 9).

And when defense counsel is placed in the

"shipwrecked" position when he is damned if he does and damned if he doesn't comment on the 5th Amendment in his final argument.

And when the trial court gives one *isolated* minute instruction on failure to testify. (Decision, p. 7-8)

And when the trial court refuses to give the three full requested instructions, I respectfully submit that there has been an uncurable prejudicial effect on the jury depriving the defendants of the American right to a fair trial. (Decision, p. 8)

I respectfully inquire of each of you gentlemen who have read these proceedings: "Would you care to be tried under the same circumstances." The skirting of legitimate boundaries designed to enrode basic fundamental rights should be stopped. I submit that it is now time for the Supreme Court to consider the 5th

Amendment in this regard and to clarify the decisions of the various Circuit Courts.

DeLUNA vs. UNITED STATES, 308 F. 2d 140

DeLUNA vs. UNITED STATES, 324 F. 2d 375

HAYES vs. UNITED STATES, 329 F. 2d 209

II. The items stolen were not part of; "a foreign shipment of freight" when taken, for the reason that the items were unloaded from the ship onto the dock (R. 25—R. 38), and placed in a bonded liquor locker, the Bill of Lading was received by the agent for the shipper from agents for the consignee, the Washington State Liquor Control Board; (R. 105) (Pltfs. Exh. 9), and further the Government maintained that the ownership of the whiskey was in the Washington State Liquor Board on October 17, 1962; and all charges and entry fees

were paid at the same time the Bill of Lading was surrendered (R. 105); and simultaneously the shippers agent surrendered control by giving the agents for the Liquor Control Board a Customs Carrier Certificate, a Dock Delivery Order and a Receipted Invoice. (R. 106) In this regard, the court instructed the jury: "Moreover, a foreign shipment of freight does not lose its foreign character until such time as the shipment arrives at its destination and is in fact delivered to the consignee, *or until the carrier has surrendered control of the shipment to the consignee.*" (R. 189-190)

And the expert witness for the Government in response to the court's inquiry stated: "The normal practice is that the bill of lading passes back from the shipper to the consignee. The consignee or his agent in due course surrenders the original bill of lading to the vessel's agent at the discharged port to show that the cargo belongs to them legally." (R. 102)

III. It was obvious error for the court over a running and continuing objection of counsel to allow proof of value by admission and testimony of retail prices as shown in the Washington State Retail Liquor Price List when it was the theory and proof of the prosecution that the items stolen were, at the time; "a part of a foreign shipment of freight." (R. 92) (Pltfs. Exh. 8).

IV. Count II, the charge of unlawful possession, should have been dismissed for the following reasons:

1. Fairbanks was still in the process of asportation when he was apprehended on Pier 20 approximately one-third of a mile from where his co-defendant was working. It is respectfully submitted that the receiving must be subsequent to the taking and not a part of it. So that a single act should not constitute both the larceny and the receiving. *Nudelman* vs. *United States* (9th Cir.), 264 F. 942.

2. As to Sterling: there was no actual possession or constructive possession for the reason there was no dominion or exclusive control.

3. It appears to have been the intent of Congress that the "possession of stolen goods statute" was to prohibit and stop the trafficking in stolen goods.

V. Common law larceny is not an offense in Federal law.

O'Kelly vs. *United States*, 116 F. 2d 966.

The crime defined is in part to take, steal and carry away from a wharf. It is admitted that a pier is synonymous to a wharf, so, the evidence must show beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendants, or one of them, if aided and abetted by the other, actually did take and carry away *from* Pier 20 six cases of Black & White Scotch Whiskey, which at the time taken, were in Foreign Commerce.

Neither of the defendants "took from" or

"carried away from" Pier 20 the whiskey designated. Fairbanks, alone, was stopped (or stopped on his own accord) before he came to the Guardhouse at the Main Gate. He did not have a pass to clear through the gate, and further, he was prevented from going through the gate if he had attempted such a thing. Nothing was ever taken from Pier 20 by the defendants.

The crime charged is not the unlawful taking from Shed No. 5, owned by the Port of Seattle. (R. 156-163) (Dfts. Exh. 1)

Platform and depot in regard to this crime pertain only to a railroad platform and depot. And since pier and wharf are synonymous, then the charge comes down to "take and carry away from Pier 20 in Seattle." *Beckerman* v. *United States*, 267 F. 185.

At the best, this was a mere attempt.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, this petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL BASSETT
JOHN F. DORE
Counsel for Petitioners

September 18, 1964

APPENDIX A

Statutory Provisions Cited

1. 18 U.S.C., Section 659

Whoever ...., steals, or unlawfully takes, carries away, ... or by fraud or deception obtains from any railroad car, ... or other vehicle, or from any station .... platform or depot or from any steamboat, vessel or wharf, ... with intent to convert to his own use any goods or chattels moving as or which are a part of or which constitute an interstate or foreign shipment of freight; or

Whoever brings or receives or has in his possession any such goods or chattels knowing the same to have been .... stolen; .... Shall in each case be fined not more than $5,000.00 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; but if the amount of value of such .... goods or chattels does not exceed $100.00, he shall be

fined not more than $1,000.00 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. . . . .

To establish the interstate or foreign commerce character of any shipment in any prosecution under this section the waybill or other shipping document of such shipment shall be prima facie evidence of the place from which and to which such shipment was made.

2. 18 U.S.C., Section 2(a) and 2(b)

(a) Whoever commits an offense against the United States, or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces, or procures its commission, is a principal.

(b) Whoever causes an act to be done, which if directly performed by him would be an offense against the United States, is also a principal and punishable as such.

3. Amendment V K U. S. Constitution.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; *nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself,* nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without first compensation.

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APPENDIX B AND C TO PETITION

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APPENDIX B — JUDGMENT

United States Court of Appeals For the Ninth Circuit

RUSSELL L. STERLING and WILLIAM M. FAIRBANKS, *Appellants,* vs. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Appellee.*	No. 18,850

APPEAL from the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington, Northern Division.

THIS CAUSE came on to be heard on the Transcript of the Record from the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington, Northern Division and was duly submitted.

ON CONSIDERATION WHEREOF, It is now here and adjudged by this Court, that the judgment of the said District Court in this Cause be, and hereby is affirmed.

Filed and entered June 12, 1964.

APPENDIX C

DECISION AND OPINION OF CIRCUIT COURT

United States Court of Appeals For the Ninth Circuit

RUSSELL L. STERLING and WILLIAM M. FAIRBANKS, *Appellants*, vs. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Appellee.*	No. 18,850

[June 12, 1964]

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington Northern Division

Before: CHAMBERS, Chief Judge HAMLEY and HAMLIN, Circuit Judges

HAMLIN, Circuit Judge:

Appellants Sterling and Fairbanks were each convicted by a jury in the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington of (1) having stolen six cases of Black & White Scotch Whisky from a shipment in foreign

commerce and (2) having these six cases in their possession knowing them to have been stolen, all in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 659 (1958). Jurisdiction of this court is based on 28 U.S.C. § 1291 (1958). Appellants complain that: (1) The indictment was not a sufficiently definite statement of the essential facts of the offenses charged; (2) the evidence is insufficient to support a conviction; (3) comment of the prosecutor on defendant's failure to put in evidence amounted to prejudicial misconduct; and (4) certain instructions to the jury were erroneous.

The indictment in the case reads as follows:

COUNT I

On or about October 17, 1962 at Seattle, Washington, within the Northern Division of the Western District of Washington, Russell L. Sterling and William M. Fairbanks and each of them did knowingly, wilfully and unlawfully steal, take, and carry away from a platform, depot and wharf at Pier 20 in Seattle with the intent to convert to their own use certain goods and chattels of a value exceeding $100.00, to wit, six cases of Black & White Scotch Whiskey, which were moving as and were a part of a foreign shipment of freight.

All in violation of 18 U.S.C. 659 and 18 U.S.C. 2(a) and 2(b).

COUNT II

On or about October 17, 1962, at Seattle, Washington, within the Northern Division of the Western District of

Washington, Russell L. Sterling and William M. Fairbanks and each of them did knowingly, wilfully and unlawfully have in their possession certain goods and chattels, to wit, six cases of Black & White Scotch Whiskey of a value exceeding $100.00, which had been stolen from a platform depot and wharf at Pier 20 in Seattle, and which goods and chattels were moving as and were a part of a foreign shipment of freight, with intent to convert said goods and chattels to their own use and knowing the same to have been stolen.

All in violation of 18 U.S.C. 659 and 18 U.S.C. 2(a) and 2(b).

The standard which an indictment must meet is set forth in *Hagner v. United States*, 285 U.S. 427, 431 (1932).

> "The rigor of old common law rules of criminal pleading has yielded, in modern practice to the general principal that formal defects, not prejudicial, will be disregarded. The true test of the sufficiency of an indictment is not whether it could have been made more definite and certain, but whether it contains the elements of the offense intended to be charged, 'and sufficiently apprises the defendant of what he must be prepared to meet, and, in case any other proceedings are taken against him for a similar offense, whether the *record* shows with accuracy to what extent he may plead a former acquittal or conviction.'" (Emphasis added.)

Appellants complain that the above indictment does not meet this standard because (a) it does not contain allegations of ownership of the merchandise and (b) it does not sufficiently identify the place from which it was allegdly taken.

As to lack of allegations of ownership, appellants rely upon *United States v. McCulloch*, 6 F.R.D. 559, 560 (N.D. Ind. 1947). The allegations of the indictment in that case were far more meager than those in the instant case. There the district court held that the indictment was valid because (1) it did not charge that the goods were obtained from any of the places or facilities of transportation enumerated in the statute, and (2) it did not identify the stolen goods with sufficient definiteness. After making this holding the court then made this statement: "Allegations of ownership or other averments tantamount to identify by ownership are essential." In *Goldstein v. United States*, 73 F.2d 804 (9th Cir. 1934), this court had occasion to consider the sufficiency of an indictment under this same statute. The indictment in that case contained no allegations of ownership and was upheld by this court as sufficient.

In *United States v. Linderman*, 20 F.R.D. 459, 461 (D. Mont. 1957), in considering the sufficiency of an indictment under this statute the district judge stated. "It is not necessary to allege ownership where the indictment otherwise identifies the stolen goods with sufficient definiteness." We agree with this statement of the rule.

In the indictment in this case the stolen property was described as six cases of Black & White Scotch Whiskey which was stolen from a platform, depot and wharf at Pier 20 in Seattle. In addition to the designation in the indictment of the property there was filed prior to trial a trial memorandum by the government which described in detail exactly where the whiskey was stored, what ship it had been unloaded from, the name of the person to whom the whiskey was con-

signed, and then described in detail the activities of appellants Sterling and Fairbanks in removing the whiskey from the wharf and placing it upon a truck as these activities were seen by eyewitnesses on the date of the theft.

The purpose of the rule that the properties alleged to have been stolen be sufficiently identified is to provide the defendant with complete information of the crime with which he is being charged so that he may prepare his defense and plead the judgment in bar of a subsequent prosecution. Both om these requirements are amply fulfilled in this case. We therefore hold that there is no merit in appellants' contention of a lack of definiteness in the charge.

We shall next examine appellants' contention that the evidence was insufficient to support a conviction. A statement of the facts shown by the evidence follows.[1] The vessell PACIFIC UNITY arrived in Seattle, Washington, from Glascow, Scotland, during the early morning hours of October 17, 1962, and moored at Pier 20 in Seattle for the purpose of discharging her cargo consisting in part of 1460 cases of Scotch whisky. In the afternoon of that day while the whisky was being unloaded from this vessel, two customs port investigators were working on the Seattle waterfront, spending most of their time in the vicinity of Pier 20. Under normal and customary procedure the liquor would be taken immediately from the vessel to one of the bonded lockers in Warehouse No. 5. The liquor did not belong in the vicinity of door No. 4 of said warehouse. The investigators noticed a pickup truck without a required gate pass parked adjacent

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[1] Most of these are included in appellants' "Statement of Facts."

to said warehouse and observed that the truck had recently been backed up to door No. 4 under suspicious circumstances. Some investigators took up a position of surveillance outside the warehouse a little over a hundred feet from the truck. Positive identification of Sterling and Fairbanks was made by three customs officers. Sterling and Fairbanks were seen in conservation after which Fairbanks got into the cab of the truck and Sterling opened door No. 4. A pallet board of Black & White whisky was in this doorway. Sterling was seen to "look all around in every direction" and then to start handing cases of whiskey down to the platform below the door where Fairbanks picked them up and placed them in the truck. A customs investigator approached from inside the warehouse and asked Sterling (referring to the whisky), "What's this doing in your truck?" Sterling did not answer. On seeing this investigator, Fairbanks quickly jumped into the truck and drove off. He was apprehended by a customs agent at the main gate to Pier 20, approximately one-third of a mile from Warehouse No. 5. Six cases of the Black & White Scotch Whisky were found in the truck. The identifying marks on these cases matched those of the shipment from Glasgow, Scotland, to Seattle, Washington, on board the vessell PACIFIC UNITY.

Appellants contend that the evidence does not show a "taking" or a "carrying away" of the whisky because when the truck was stopped at the gate it was still in Pier 20. There is no credit to this contention. As the indictment charged and as the evidence showed, the whisky was taken from a platform, depot and wharf at Pier 20 and carried away more than one-third of a mile.

Appellant Sterling contends that Count II should have been dismissed as to him because he did not have actual or constructive possession of the six cases of whisky. This also is without merit. The evidence clearly hows that Sterling and Fairbanks were acting together. The "possession" alleged in Count II is a separate offense. *Carroll v. United States,* 174 F.2d 412 (6th Cir.), *cert. denied,* 338, U.S. 874 (1949). Sterling aided and abetted Fairbanks in the possession of the whisky and thus is guilty of the charge in Count II. *Nye & Nisson v. United States,* 336 U.S. 613 (1949), even if it could be successfully contended (which we do not admit) that the constructive possession by Sterling had not been shown.

Another contention of appellants is that the six cases of whisky, when allegedly taken by the defendants, were not in foreign commerce for the reason that the cargo of whisky from Scotland had reached its destination in Seattle, in the United States, had been unloaded, and the carrier, Furness Lines, had surrendered control of the cargo to the agent of the consignee, the Washington State Liquor Control Board, and further that the evaluation as made indicated that ownership and control had passed to the consignee. We cannot agree. The evidence showed that the first sixty cases of the shipment of Scotch whisky were not released from customs until October 22, 1962, some five days after the offenses charged in this indictment. On October 17, 1962, the six stolen cases "were a part of a foreign shipment of freight."

Appellants' next contention is that the prosecutor, during his arguments, was guilty of prejudicial misconduct which deprived them of a fair trial. The record shows that during

the opening argument by government attorney Williams the proceedings set forth in the margin occurred.[2]

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[2] "MR. WILLIAMS: Now we come to another element, an important element in proving every crime, that is criminal intent.

"Now, you will notice that the Indictment charges that these acts were done knowingly, wilfully and unlawfully. Now, the Court will instruct you, I believe, that it is impossible to get inside somebody's head and prove what was going on at a particular time inside his head. We have to prove intent in every case by circumstantial evidence, because there is no other way to prove it.

"Now, in this case no evidence was offered by the defense to controvert the obvious circumstantial evidence of intent.

"MR. DORE: I will object to that, your Honor, and move for a mistrial. The inference is that the defendants did not testify.

"THE COURT: The objection is overruled and motion denied.

"MR. WILLIAMS: There was no evidence offered by the defense to show that this was their whiskey. There was no evidence offered by the defense to show that this was a mistake. Now, you remember the——

"MR. DORE: I renew my motion, your Honor, for a mistrial at this time. Counsel seems to persist in this.

"THE COURT: Members of the jury, you may retire."

During the recess argument was presented by counsel and then the following proceedings occurred:

"THE COURT: Here are the three arguments that were made by Mr. Williams. He said first, 'No evidence was offered by the defense,' now he didn't say 'defendants', he said, 'the defense to controvert the obvious circumstantial evidence of intent.' "

"Then after I denied your motion, Mr. Dore, with respect to that comment he went on further to say, 'There was no evidence offered by the defense,' again not 'the defendants,' 'the defense to show that this was their whiskey,' and he made the further statement, 'There was no evidence offered by the defense to show that this was a mistake.' He did not use the word 'defendants' at any time.

"Now, I have done some research myself during this recess and

No further reference to this matter was made by government counsel in the reminder of his opening argument or in his closing argument. However, defense counsel in his argument to the jury made reference to the fact that defendants did not testify, which references are set out in the margin.[3]

I feel very strongly that this approaches close to the forbidden zone, but I do not think it constitutes prejudicial error.

"As I said, the reference was made to the defense. That reference could have been to you, Mr. Dore, and not the defendants. Of course, it was possible for the defense to offer witnesses other than the defendants to controvert the government's evidence commented upon.

"I am going to deny your motion, but I will say this to you, Mr. Williams, that I think that if you continue to repeat things of this kind, that the continued repetition of it, the cumulative effect of it, may cause me to change my mind.

"MR. WILLIAMS: Your Honor, I haven't had a chance to go over the instructions with a fine tooth comb but I think it is appropriate at this time to request that if the Court doesn't already plan to, to give an instruction which is clear and explicit to the effect that the defendants are not required to take the stand.

"THE COURT: I shall give such an instruction. If the defendants want me to instruct the jury to particularly disregard these comments, I may give consideration to it. It might be worse than if I say nothing.

"MR. DORE: That may be true, your Honor. That is what I am afraid of.

"THE COURT: Bring in the jury. I feel to this point, Mr. Williams' comments, while borderline, are within what is permissible, but I do not want them repeated so they will have cumulative effect."

[3] "MR. DORE: Your Honor, Mr. Williams, ladies and gentlemen of the jury. In this case the Court will instruct you that you are not to consider at any time the fact that either of the defendants have not chosen to call themselves as witnesses in this case.

"Now, that is my responsibility. I am the attorney for these two men. I have advised them that there is no necessity as the charges have been set forth here in my legal defense of this case for them to explain anything, and any explanation, they are under no obligation

During the court's instructions the jury was instructed as follows:

> "The law does not compel any defendant to take the witness stand and testify, and no presumption of guilt may be raised and no inference of any kind may be drawn from the failure of a defendant in this case to testify."[4]

---

to explain their acts, but the government here is under a burden to proof beyond all reasonable doubt, that is all doubt for which you have a valid reason, that these two men committed as charged beyond all reasonable doubt, and I submit there are numerous reasons why you can very wall and should have a doubt in regard to these two charges as specified against these two men."

* * *

"And you shall not in your deliberations or in your minds subconsciously discuss or hold against these men in any way the fact that they exercised their American right upon my advice not to testify. If anyone is to be blamed for that, that is me. Don't blame these men, because as I say, in my opinion there was nothing that they could explain for the reason that by their plea of not guilty to this paper indictment they have denied the charge against them."

[4] The following three instructions were requested by appellants, but were not given by the court:

"5. A defendant in a criminal case may, at his own request but not otherwise, be a competent witness. Under the statute it is a matter of choice whether he becomes a witness or not and his failure to accept the privilege shall not create any presumption against him.

"6. The failure of any defendant to take the witness stand and testify in his own defense does not create any presumption against him. The jury is charged that it must not permit that fact to weight in the slightest degree against any such defendant, nor should this fact enter into the discussions or deliberations of the jury in any manner.

"7. The defendant in a criminal case is under no requirement to explain away the charge against him. He may refuse to testify and he

In *Langford v. United States*, 178 F.2d 48, 53 (9th Cir. 1949), *cert. denied*, 339 U.S. 938 (1950), this court had occasion to consider a somewhat similar problem. In that case government counsel in his argument at one time stated, "I think it is significant that the defendant did not go on the stand and that defendant has no witness to impeach the stories of Miss Jones and Mr. Bryant." At another point the government counsel stated, "Once again I want to direct your attention to the fact that the defendant was not on the stand. It seems to me that the least he could do would be to get on the stand and testify as to his occupation at this time, or at the time when these acts were charged last spring . . ." The court in discussing this stated:

> "The comment which is prohibited is one which is likely to suggest that the jury should draw adverse inferences from the accused's failure to testify. The substance of the remark here made was that the testimony of Miss Jones and Mr. Bryant was not contradicted. It is true that the prosecutor prefaced this by referring to the fact that the defendant did not go on the stand, a fact which the jury of course knew. But we do not think that the statement, considered in its entirety, would increase the liklihood [sic] that the jury would draw adverse inferences from defendant's failure to testify. And, except in those special cases where it appears that the accused himself is the only one who could possibly contradict the government's testimony, Linden v. U.S., 3 Cir., 296 F. 104, the prosecutor may properly call attention to the fact that the testimony of the government

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may fail to call witnesses or produce evidence in his behalf, and yet be entitled to have the jury pass upon the question of his guilt."

witness has not been contradicted. Baker v. United States, 8 Cir., 115 F.2d 533, certiorari denied, 312 U.S. 692 . . . ." *Id.* at 55

In the *Langford* case there was no objection made by the defendant to the prosecutor's statement. The court said in *Langford*:

> "Had the trial court either admonished the jury to disregard the remarks of counsel, or given a general instruction to the effect that the jury must give no weight to the defendant's failure to testify, the error would have been cured." *Id* at 54.

No such instruction was given in the *Langford* case. In the instant case the court did give the instruction set out above.

The government points out that in the instant case appellants were not the only persons who could have been produced to establish their lack of criminal intent. Appellees argue that the defense could have introduced evidence from witnesses, excluding the defendants, to the effect that: (1) Gate passes are not generally required for certain vehicles at Pier 20; (2) orders had been given to place the pallet board by door No. 4; (3) there was no custom to immediately take the liquor to bonded lockers; (4) someone else had given instructions to move the whisky to the front gate; (5) a permit or delivery order for the whisky had been issued to the defendants on Octobe r17; (6) a trucking company retained by the consignee had employed them; (7) motor vehicles did not need gate passes; (8) they were not longshoremen or had had only been longshoremen for a short period of time; or (9) another lot of Black & White Scotch Whisky was at Pier 20 on the day in question.

There appears to be much merit in the illustrations given by appellee. Other cases have also considered whether the defendant was the only person who could possibly contradict the government's evidence. In *United States v. Borda*, 285 F.2d 405, 408 (4th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 365 U.S. 844 (1961), the court said:

> "If the defendant did not go to Dever's hotel room and engage in a conversation with him, it is not unlikely that he could have produced witnesses to his presence elsewhere at the time Dever said he was in Dever's room."

In *Hunt v. United States*, 231 F.2d 784, 785 (8th Cir. 1956), *cert. denier sub nom. Hickman v. United States*, 355 U.S. 874 (1957), the court stated:

> "[B]ut if Hunt had, in fact, worked as a mechanic upon the automobile, evidence other than his own would, no doubt, have been available and would or could have beten produced by other witnesses.

In *United States v. Wright*, 309 F.2d 738-39 & n.1 (7th Cir. 1962), the statement made by government counsel was:

> "You heard the evidence from the witness stand under oath, and as to Defendant William Wright it is unrefuted and undenied. Out of one hundred and seventy million people in the UnitedStates not one witness took the stand to refute the government's case. Not from New York or anywhere they would come."

The court in the *Wright* case stated:

> "The Supreme Court has held that the Fifth Amendment and 18 U.S.C. § 3481 preclude any comment on

argument about a defendant's failure to take the stand in a criminal trial [citing *Stewart v. United States, supra*]. This rule, however, must be interpreted in the light of reason and it must appear that "the language used was manifestly intended or was of such character that the jury would naturally and necessarily take it to be a comment on the failure of the accused to testify.' Knowles v. United States, 224 F.2d 168, 170 (10th Cir. 1955). We are in accord with what was said in Langford v. United States [regarding whether the defendant himself is the only one who could possibly contradict the government's testimony] . . . . In any event we feel that one of the court's instructions[8] was sufficient to correct any misinterpretation that may have resulted from the comments of government counsel. It is pertinent here to recall what Judge Augustus Hand said in United States v. DiCarlo, 64 F.2d 15, 18 (2nd Cir. 1933): "We should be blind to realities if we supposed that juries are unconscious of the omission of a defendant to take the stand, and we think the express instruction to the jury in this case, that this fact must not prejudice the defendant, did all that could ever be done to prevent the consideration by them of the omission in arriving at their verdict.'"

In the instant case, not only did the instructions of the court make it plain that no presumption of guilt could be

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8 "The fact that a defendant did not testify in his own behalf in this case does not create any presumption against him, and the jury must not permit that fact to have the slightest influence in arriving at a verdict." [Renumbered from court's footnote 2.]

raised by the failure of appellants to take the stand, but this on two occasions was definitely argued to the jury by appellants' counsel in his argument.

We do not look with complete approval upon the statements made by the prosecutor in this case, nor is it a model of what a prosecutor's conduct should be in this regard. However, we must look at the situation in the context of the situation as it existed. We are mindful of the comment made by this court in the *Langford* case:

> "We believe that the remarks of the prosecutor, when considered as the jury must have viewed and understood them in the light of what transpired at the time, were not prejudicial . . . for the reason that we do not think that the remarks of counsel were made in such a manner as would be likely to lead the jury to draw improper inferences." 178 F.2d at 55.

After a consideration of the entire matter, including the proper instruction given by the court, the overwhelming evidence of the case, and all of the other factors involved, we hold that there was no showing of prejudice to the appellants. The record contains no basis for a reversal.

Judgment affirmed.

In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1964

No. 518

RUSSELL L. STERLING and WILLIAM M. FAIRBANKS, PETITIONERS.

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNITED STATES IN OPPOSITION

The judgment of the court of appeals was entered on June 12, 1964. A petition for rehearing was denied on July 20, 1964. By order of Mr. Justice Douglas, the time for filing a petition for certiorari was extended to and including September 18, 1964. The petition for a writ of certiorari was filed on September 19, 1964, and is therefore out of time under Rule 22-2 of the Rules of this Court. In any event, the petition raises no issue warranting review by this Court.

Petitioners were convicted in the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington for violation of 18 U.S.C. 659 by (1) the theft of six cases of Black and White Scotch whiskey shipped in foreign commerce, having a value of more than $100, from a platform, depot and warehouse at Pier 20 in Seattle, Washington, and (2) the knowing possession of such stolen property. Concurrent sentences of imprisonment were imposed on each petitioner, five years for Sterling and three years for Fairbanks (1 R. 1-2, 24, 25). The court of appeals affirmed, 333 F.2d 443.

The evidence showed that a British freighter, whose cargo included 1,460 cases of Scotch whiskey, docked at Pier 20 in Seattle on the morning of October 17. 1962 (3 R. 100-102). Whiskey is normally sent directly from the boat to a bonded locker inside the warehouse. At about 2:30 that afternoon, two customs officials noticed a truck without a gate pass parked on the pier (3 R. 19, 71-72). About a half hour later, it was seen at a different point on the pier with its doors, previously locked, now open (3 R. 21-22, 72-73). Within a few minutes, petitioners were seen approaching the truck. Sterling opened warehouse door No. 4, revealing a "pallet board", used to move cartons, with a number of cases of Black and White Scotch whiskey on it. Sterling, after looking around, started handing cases to Fairbanks, who placed them in the truck (3 R. 24-26, 74-75). A customs employee, who was working inside the warehouse, approached petitioners at this point and started making inquiries of Sterling. Fairbanks jumped in the cab

of the truck and drove off toward the main gate of the pier, where he was stopped (3 R. 60-62, 26-27, 76-77). One of the rear doors of the truck was still open, and six cases of Black and White whiskey were visible (3 R. 27-31, 65, 77-79). It was shown that four cases of the whiskey, containing fifths, had a retail value in the state of Washington of $84 per case, while the two remaining cases, containing tenths, had a retail value of $88.80 per case (3 R. 93, 100, 105, 110, 136-137, 139, 143-144).

1. The participation of both petitioners in the theft of the whiskey was thus adequately proved. Inasmuch as delivery had not been made to the consignee, the merchandise was still part of a foreign shipment of freight. *Winer* v. *United States*, 228 F.2d 944 (C.A. 6), certiorari denied, 351 U.S. 906. Nor did this fact render it improper to prove the value of the merchandise by its retail price in the State of Washington. Cf. *Sachs* v. *United States*, 281 F.2d 189, 191 (C.A. 9); *Russell* v. *United States*, 288 F.2d 520, 525 (C.A. 9); *Torres* v. *United States*, 270 F.2d 252, 256 (C.A. 9), certiorari denied, 362 U.S. 921; 18 U.S.C. 641; 18 U.S.C. 2311; 22 U.S.C. 1360. From any viewpoint, the value was obviously more than $100. The contention that there was insufficient proof of asportation because the merchandise was never removed beyond the limits of Pier 20 is without merit. Carriage of the whiskey from the warehouse to the truck was sufficient to bring petitioners' conduct within reach of the statute. See *United States* v. *DeNormand*, 149 F.2d 622, 624 (C.A. 2), certiorari denied, 326 U.S. 756; *United States* v. *Page*, 277

F.2d 3 (C.A. 2), certiorari denied, 364 U.S. 843.*

2. In his closing argument the assistant United States attorney said (3 R. 178-179):

> We have to prove intent in every case by circumstantial evidence, because there is no other way to prove it.
>
> Now, in this case no evidence was offered by the defense to controvert the obvious circumstantial evidence of intent. * * *
>
> There was no evidence offered by the defense to show that this was their whiskey. There was no evidence offered by the defense to show that this was a mistake.

This comment was not upon the failure of petitioners to testify, but upon the failure of the defense to produce evidence of any sort from other witnesses. Especially in view of the court's instruction that no presumption or inference of guilt should be drawn from the failure of petitioners to testify (3 R. 198-199), there was no prejudicial error in the court's refusal to declare a mistrial. *United States* v. *Wright*, 309 F.2d 735, 738-739 (C.A. 7), certiorari denied, 372 U.S. 929; *Knowles* v. *United States*, 224 F.2d 168, 170 (C.A. 10); *Langford* v. *United States*, 178 F.2d 48, 53 (C.A. 9), certiorari denied, 339 U.S. 938; *Baker* v. *United States*, 115 F.2d 533, 544 (C.A. 8); *Hunt* v. *United States*, 231 F.2d 784 (C.A. 8), cer-

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* It is unnecessary to to consider the sufficiency of the evidence to support the convictions under count 2, inasmuch as the sentences for both counts were concurrent. *Hirabayashi* v. *United States*, 320 U.S. 81, 85.

tiorari denied *sub nom. Hickman* v. *United States*, 355 U.S. 874.

For the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that the petition for a writ of certiorari should be denied.

ARCHIBALD COX,
Solicitor General.

OCTOBER 1964

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